CLAY AND KOSSUTH.

OFFICIAL REPORT

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH TO KOSSUTH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1832.

I send you an official report of Mr.

CLAY's speech on the occasion of his interview with Kossuth.

After the mutual interchange of civilities, Mr. CLAY said :

lowe you. Sir, an apology for not having acceded before to the desire you were kind enough to intimate more than once to see me; but really my health has been so feeble that I did not date to hazard the excitement of so interesting an interview. Besides, Sir, he added, with some pleasantry, your wonderful and fascinating eloquence has mesmerised so large a portion of our people wherever you have gone, and even some of our Members of Congress, (waving his hand toward tho two er three gentlemen who were present) that I teared to come under its influence leet you might shake my faith in some principles in regard to the foreign policy of this Government, which I have long and constantly

And in regard to this matter you will allow me, I hope, to speak with that sincerity and candor which becomes the interest the subject has for you and for myself, and which is due to us both, as the votaries of Freedom.

I trust you will believe me, too, when I tell you that I entertain ever the liveliest sympathies in every struggle for liberty in Hungary and in every country, and in this I believe I express the universal sentiment of my countrymen. But, Sir, for the sake of my country, you must allow me to protest against the policy you propose to her. Waiving the grave and momentous question of the right of one nation to assume the Executive Power among Nations for the enforcement of International Law, or of the right of the United States to dictate to Russia the character of her relations with the nations around her, let us come at once to the practical consideration of the matter.

You tell us yourself, with great truth and propriety, that mere sympathy, or the expression of sympathy, cannot advance your purposes. You require 'material aid.' And indeed it is manifest that the mere declarations of the sympathy of Congress, or of the President, or of the public, would be of little avail unless we were prepared to enforce those declarations by a resort to arms, and unless other nations could see that preparation and determination upon our part.

Well, Sir, suppose that war should be the issue of the course you propose to us. Could we then effect anything for you, ourselves or the cause of To transport men and arms across the ocean in sufficient numbers and quantities to be effective against Russia and Austria would be impossible. It is a fact which perhaps may not be generally known that the most imperative reason with Great Britain for the close of her last war with us, was the immense cost of the transportation and maintenance of forces and munitions of war in such a distant theater, and yet she had not perhaps more than 30,000 men upon this Continent at any time. Upon land, Russia is invulnerable to us as we are to her. Upon the ocean, a war between Russia and this country, would result in the mutual annoyance to commerce, but probably in little else. I learn recently that her war marine is superior to that of any nation in Europe except perhaps Great Britain. Her ports are few, her commerce limited, while we, en our part, would offer as a prey to her cruiers a rich and extensive commerce.

Thus, Sir, after effecting nothing in such a war, after abandoning our ancient policy of amity and non-intervention in the affairs of other nations, and thus justifying them in abandoning the terms of forbearance and non-interference which they have hitherto preserved toward us after the downfall, perhaps, of the friends of liberal institutions in Europe, her despots, imitatmg and provoked by our fatal example, may turn upon us in the hour of our weakness and exhaustion, and with an almost equally irresistible force of reason and of arms they may say to us, You have set us the example. Ven have quit you, own to stand on fereign ground; you have abandoned the policy you professed in the day of your weakness, to interfere in the affairs of the people upon this Continent, in behalf of those principles, the supremacy of which you say is necessary to your prosperity, to your existence We, in our own turn, believing that your an archical doctrines are destructive of, and that monarchical principles are essential to, the peace, security and happiness of our subjects, will ebliterate the bed which has nourished such noxious weeds; we will crush you as the propagandists of doctrines so destructive of the peace and good order of the world.

The indomitable spirit of our people might and would be equal to the emergency, and we might remain unsubdued even by so tremendous a combination; but the consequences to us would be terrible enough. You must allow me, Sir, to speak this freely, as I feel deeply, though my opinion may be of but little import, as the expression of a dying man. Sir, the recent melancholy subversion of the Republican Government of France, and that enlightened nation, voluntarily placing its neck under the yoke of despotism, teach us to despair of any present success for liberal institutions in Europe. It gives us an impressive warning not to rely upon others for the vindication of our principles, but to look to ourselves and to cherish with more care than ever the security of our institutions and the preservation of our policy and

By the policy to which we have adhered since the days of Wushington, we have prospered beyoud precedent-we have done more for the cause of liberty in the world than arms could effect. We have showed to other nations the way to greatness and happiness, and if we but continue united as one people and persevere in the policy which our experience has so clearly and triumphantly vandicated, we may in another quarter of a century furnish an example which the reason of the world cannot resist .-But if we should involve ourselves in the tangled web of European politics, in a war in which we could effect nothing, and if in that struggle, Hungary should go down and we should go down with her, where then would be the last hope of the friends of freedom throughout the world. Far better is it for ourselves, for Hungary, and for the cause of Liberty, that, adhering to our wise pacific system, and avoiding the distant wars of Europe, we should keep our lamp burning brightly on this western shore as a light to all nations, than to hazard its utter exsiretion, amid the ruins of fallen or falling Re publics in Barone.

GERMANY.

Movements of the German Political Exites.

Correspondence of The N Y Tribune.

GENEVA. (Switzerland.) Dec., 1851.

GENEVA, (Switzerland,) Dec., 1831.

As Kinkel is now engaged in arousing the sympathy of free Amirica for the freedom of Germany, and not without hostile and opposing endeavors on your shores as well as in London, a word from Switzerland upon the subject may not be without interest.

"Revolutions cannot be made, but must make themselves" is as false as it is a common objection to all revolutionary efforts. It is indeed true that so long as the great majority of a people feels itself at ease in its political and social condition, a revolutionary tendency cannot artificially be given it, least of all, by a party out of itself. But if by a vicious system of government the germ of revolution has been called into life it were folly to deny that very much can be done to aid its development, parturition and growth-Of the greatest importance are money and arms to use at the right moment and the right place, and the ripest issues of a revolutionary time may easily be lost for the want of this assistance But of what value is even a victorious revolu. tion if a previous agreement with regard to the institutions to be established afterward has not been arrived at and diffused through the remot-

The German refugees in London, in view of the approaching political tempest, finally determined to assemble and organize in order to contribute as much as possible toward the regeneration of their fatherland. London is undeniably the right place; in Switzerland the first attempt would have failed directly from external hin drances. In London there were only internal hindrances to contend with, and for us Germans these are not likely to be trifling. Where two Germans are gathered together, there are, as is well known, not less than three different opin. ions. At first they all combined pretty well in a general club, in the hope of establishing by discussion a common principle of union. Vain hope! Very soon we see them moving off in | ent hope. two ways; on one side arose the German Agi. tation Union, under the central direction of Charles Tausenau, with Fickler, Goegg, Sigel Ruge and others as members; on the other the Emigration Union with Kinkel, Schurz, Reichenbach, Techow, Meyen, Oppenheim, Schimmelpfennig, Willich and others. Tausenau and his associates at once recognized the position of Ruge in the European Central Committee, which had sometime before been formed to clucidate the relations of the nationalities of the Continent and realize the solidarity of the peoples against their oppressors. Mazzini and Darasz were at once recognized as its members by the Italian and Polish National Committees. No German National Committee was then in existence, and accordingly Ruge had to enter this European Committee on his own account, as did Ledru-Rollin. By recognizing Ruge in this capacity, Tausenau and his associates es. tablished a connection with that Committee Kinkel and his friends, on the other hand, in stead of making this connection upward, set about making one downward, with the masses and, what was of more importance, went to work to obtain the means for effective agitation-They not only sought to attach themselves to the great body of German exiles, and especially those in Switzerland, but Kinkel at once crossed the ocean to direct his efforts to procuring a revolutionary loan in America. So far the movements of Kinkel and his friends appear to me decidedly superior to the policy of the Agitation Union. In the first place, I do not wish to be represented without my assent; and in the second place, it is of less consequence that a few men should rise into prominence, of whom nothing is known except that they are engaged in studying political and social philosophy, than that the necessary actual means should be obtained not merely to transplant to Germany the most extensive theoretical agita. tion possible, but also to prepare for the favorable moment all practical agencies of the Revo-

But the topic is by no means exhausted with this recognition of Kinkel's practical course, Above all, the question is upon the principles for which some are asked to give money and others their heads and hands. The simplest and casiest programme would be the abolition of German Monarchs. But Germany with monarchy abolished is not necessarily a free Germany. There are not only despotic Kings, but despotic factions, and he who is concerned first of all about freedom, will not raise his hand to produce a mere change of despots. By ireedom, so long as the ideal of unbounded liberty is unattainable, I understand that democratic freedom in which, aside from the constitutional limitations into which I have voluntarily entered, there is for me no other controlling restraint than the will of the majority of the people, the determination of which I have a right to influence with all my force of conviction. This does not mean that I am to regard every expression of the will of the majority as infallible; far otherwise it may even be foolish. But the decision of the majority will always indicate the stage of cultivation attained by the people, and that is always right as opposed to the violent execution of the pleasure of any individual, no matter how shrewd he may pretend to be. Therefore the democratic principle is the only defense of peace, prosperity and the pacific growth and culture of a people. In the place of the varying strokes of luck of energetic minorities which convert society into the mere toy of arbitrary foece, it establishes once for all, the dictate of the masority of votes, which has a natural right to control and direct the physical power of the State. In the place of the exploitation and impoverisament of the productive classes through unproductive warlike establishments, it renders productive industry and material well-being

This peaceful condition of democratic freedom, we can attain only through violent struggles of war, is which the extremest concentration of all the revolutionary forces will be necessary, even perhaps so far as to establish a dictatorship. As long as the embittered resistance of the old Governments shows it to be necessary, no one will dispute the right of such a dictatorship to take on its own authority, all measures that may be conducive to victory; but the end of all should be simply to establish perfectly the conditions of freedom, not to impose upon the people any further restraint, such as may be suggested by the mere personal pleasure of the dictator. As soon as the old restraints on liberty are destroyed, the authority of the democratic principle must be established, and the people themselves freely determine, under what organic arrangements and laws they will live thereafter. Do not be astonished at my setting forth truths so simple and elementary to American readers, the successors of Washington. These truths are not without assailants in Germany or in France. There are many symptoms of despotic inclinations among the revolutionary parties of Earore. The arbitrary spirit of royalty has in-

fused its tyraunous poison deep into the body of the people. After having directly ruined us for centuries, monarchy seems capable of now destroying us indirectly. In Germany as well as in France theories are taught according to which the revolution is not to establish democratic freedom, but a perpetual dictatorship is to force upon society either this or that theory of social felicity. We know as well as others, that the next revolution will lead to various changes in the tenure of property, and we also demand organic reforms in the systems of taxation, customs, and public credit hitherto existing. We feel also, the liveliest possible sympathy for the emancipation of labor from the predominance of capital, through the free association of laborers. We too, contend against the disproportion now existing between the rent of land and capital on the one side, and the rent of labor on the other. We recognize only the stage of a people's culture and development, not the pleasure of individuals as the standard for these transformations. It is possible that the result of the revolution ma, be far behind our wishes. " But" as said Camille Desmoulins, " the form of the State must be a transparent robe which adheres closely to the body of the people. Every swelling of the veins, every tension of the muscles, every thrill of the nerves must be visible. The body may be beautiful or ugly, but it has the right to be what it is, and we have not the right to cut a garment for it according to our own taste." If we should not succeed in fixing our revolutionary development on the democratic principle of liberty, peace, prosperity and progressive culture, and if we should fall under the arbitrary pleasure of some dictatorial social reformer, we should, for scores of years perhaps, again become the toy of brute force, disputing at the cost of our liberties, the fruits of every department of industry in society. And this fate all Europe would share with us; for it is indisputable that institutions violently imposed against the spiritof a nation-no matter what their nature-are not dura. ble. In this fact lies our fairest and surest pres-

The chief spostles of this sort of imposition (octros irang), so hostile to liberty, for Germany, are Messis, Maka and Excels; for France M. BLANQUI (imprisoned since May, 1848, in the citadel of Belle-Isle en Mer), and less openly. Louis Blanc. While the first two altogether reject universal suffrage with contempt and mockery, the latter would postpone as far as possible (as was done in the revolution of February) the return to self-government of the (stupid ') people, in order to employ the revolutionary period in forcing upon them so much of the contrivances of pretended genius that it would be possible only through most dangerous pains and convulsions for them to get back to the full health of liberty. Louis Blanc himself it was who changed the old order of the republican motto by putting "Equality" before "Liberty." Equality is then to be forced upon us, and we are to content ourselves with such a degree of

liberty as Mr. Louis Blanc may see fit to leave us. But let us return to our starting point. There are decided adherents of democratic freedom ameng the members of the Agitation Union as well as among the coadjutors of Kinkel. This can be said of Ruge, not only by his personal friends, but by all who have read the manifestoes of the European Central Committee. In these documents the sovereignty of the people on the basis of democratic freedom has always been most explicitly set forth. On that account they have always been violently assailed by the party of Marx and Engels. In the statutes of the Italian National Committee especially, at whose head stands Mazzini, with two of his friends, democratic freedom is distinctly stated as the end of the revolution in the following words:

"Every one of us bears in his heart the convictions which his studies and sufferings have rendered dear to him; each feels it to be ans duly, as the work of his individual apostolate, to propagate them; but the unaliterable law of every united manifestation is the National Sovereignty, the War, and the Constituent Assembly, the trumph of all for the sake of all, and then, laws issued by all for the universal good; this is the sole programme which can unite all men of good will, and all Italian provinces upon a common eround."

When I saw Fickler about a year ago, he was as good a Democrat as a decided Revolutionist, and as for the other members of the Agitation Union, whom I do not personally know so well, their connection with Ruge, Mazzini and the European Central Committee indicates a strictly Democratic revolutionary tendency. On the side of Kinkel, no doubt there are also good Democrats. I know some of them as such. Still there is among them a man who once went with Marx and Engels, and afterward blew the same horn with the Egalitaires (Louis Blanc.) I mean William. I would tolerate each man's epinion and allow him every honorable course of action, but I can obey and submit my. self only to the principles of Democracy. Perhaps Willich has finally arrived at the conviction that it would be a crime against humanity to extinguish universal liberty in order to carry out a mere personal ideal; it is possible that he has latterly come to consider his own views as sub ordinate to the democratic principle. In that case he is doubly welcome to us who know

so well how to prize his abilities. It is to be hoped that the differences between the followers of Ruge and of Kinkel may lead to the bringing forth of light on this point, by producing a practical programme. In case any third parties, who do not wish to go astray, will only feel themselves impelled by these differences to cling the more strictly to principles. But the desired programme will, no doubt, be agreed upon at the approaching Guarantee Congress." They who assume the weighty obligation of hereafter representing as a national debtthe loan now being raised, will, above all, in quire to what practical end the money shall be used. If the entire nation is to be bound for it it must be employed in a struggle for the rights of the entire nation. Meanwhile we invoke for the labors of Kinkel the best success.

Louis Sixon, of Treves.

This meeting of the parties in this country who proporto guarantee the fean which Kinkel is procuring, as no about to take place at Cincinnati. [Ed. Trib.

The Senate of the Delaware Legislature last week attempted to pass an ameadment to the law on taverns, making it an offense punishable with fine and imprisonment to self intoxicating liquois on the Sabbath. The attempt failed.

Virginia Law.—A correspondent of the Resense (O.) Whig, writing from Western Va. relates the following.

"Since my last visit to this country, Clarksburgh, one of the most flourishing towns in this vicinity, has been obtained; or, rather, a large portion of the business part of the place has been consumed, and that, too, by incendiaries. A man by the name of Jacques, his wife, a female slave belonging to them, two boys and a free negro, are now in confinement charged with the offense. The evalence adduced before the examining court was, that Jacques and wife hired the boys, and ordered the girl to assist them in setting the free, threatening her with death if she refused or revealed. One of the boys and the girl have race confessed oil, but infortunately the evidence of the girl can only be taken against the free range. The town has been in a state of intonce excitoment since the fire, and the Special is compelled to keen a strong guard around the prison to prevent the current from shooting Jacques, or his associates from releasing him, as he is believed to be one of a bind of desparadees."

WASHINGTON.

The Intelligencer on Intervention-Rossuth and Ciay.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribura.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1852.

Yesterday was petition day, and to-day is play day with both branches. This succinct statement will suffice to dispose of Congress for the latter third of this present week.

The National Intelligencer furnishes near six columns on Intervention this morning for Sungday reading. "Uncle Jo" is always strong, respectable and conservative in his elaborated efforts. He likes the old ways of the world, and thinks not much of the new. Canal-boat sailing pleases him better than steam-driving agencies. He anchors himself always firmly in the past and so resists the currents that sweep along and out upon the broad sea of the future every unmoored craft. Intervention by word or deed finds no favor from The Intelligencer.

But is there any reasonable probability that the course of events is to result in intervention on the part of our Government? When the proper time comes, and we shall have run our population up to fifty millions or so, which time will arrive in a very few years, will not there be an inevitable flashing of our light out upon the darkness of Europe? Can we hinder, if we would, the escape of the sparks that shall fire the trains of revolution throughout that Continent Surely not. Intervention is manifestly our destiny. Soon we shall be the great nation of the world. The despotisms will be the lesser nations. Will a resolution declaratory of national rights, and the rights of man, stick in Congress then! We profess to have no apprehension, even now, of the " world in arms." So, at least our Congressional orators declare. How must it be twenty-five or fifty years' hence, with our fifty, and our hundred millions of people? The affairs of the Old World are culminating apace. They move with fearful velocity toward a tremendous crisis. They gallop toward a fatal goal. And we are the precipitating force, propelling or attracting; we are to the old nations the great mischief maker; we are the great incendiary; we are, indeed, of ourselves, to them, a consuming fire. Interventionists we are, necessarily of the most intrusive and dangerous order. A few paper declarations, a few ships or men and muskets even, would hardly make our influence more potent.

But of Kossuth and the immediate effects of his mission, who can speak specifically? We are in immediate contact with the beginnings of a great era in human affairs. How vast its prominence is to be in the great march of events, we cannot now determine. We are too close upon it to be able to tak in its full magnitude at the eye. We know not its form or dimension We should have to remove far into the future to be able to measure it aright. But the future is not for us. It is a sealed book. We cannot read it. Its pages are for posterity. To us Kossuru is only "the voice of one crying in the wilderness." But whether he is, or is to by the im mediate precursor or forerunner of a new dispensation, time alone can disclose. We see tempo rary hindrances to his success-hindrances that did not even exist when he landed on our shores. Such is the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon. Not that it postpones the day, perhaps, of revolution, but that the result of the vote that confirms his usurpation, loses the confidence of our people in the fitness of Europe for freedom. That bitter result seems to prefigure an utter disappointment to the generous hopes of our people, that by aiding other nations to unhorse their riders, they would help them to secure for themselves free institutions and less despotic rulers-This hindrance has come in aid of that other great hindrance, namely, the traditions and the policy of our Government. Our great men are old and cautious and fearful; and they are against intervention, naturally enough-perhaps properly enough. We shall rot even gainsay that. The fact of Mr. CLAY's improving health is likely to prove a very significant fact in Kossutu's personal history.

"One blast upon that bugle born Were worth a thousan't men!"

Let Mr. CLAY get to the Senate and intervention will be a dead horse with the thousands and tens of thousands of whom he is the oracle in this nation. He will wither it with the fiery breath of his neatrils; he will, by the force of his logic and his eloquence, cut it up by the roots in a thousand localities where it is now green and flourishing.

J. S. P.

A Lay Sermon-Unitarianism, &c.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone,
Washington, Feb. 1, 1802.

As this is Surday, you will excuse me if

The ablest preaching here is the Unitarian. But Dr. Dewey's manner is so excruciating as to destroy the effect of his matter. Why will not men learn that if they would make an impression by their eratory that they must forget themselves? Gynastics, in public speaking, is a shocking exhibi-

on. But what I have to say refers not to the individual Unitarian, but to Unitarianism a form of Christ innity, which, with all its apparent reasonableness does not flourish, and does not spread. In addition to its vital defect of not recognizing the urgency o the devotion principle in man, it strikes me that its preachers represent in their modes of thought, and in their conceptions of humanity, but a very limited number of minds. They are not popular preachers, because they do not excite or reflect ideas which possess universality, or a wide-spread existence among men. They do not strike those chords that reach through the universal humanity. They play on instruments, that, like the new planes, have extra foctaves, and they only strike the high keys. They play no common times. And if they over touch the low notes, it is only to show how mean they are, by flying off to a sudden contrast on the high. Now, elaborate religion like elaborate music, does not answer for the humble and unsophisticated None but the initiated comprehend it. Swedenborgianism does not prosper, but Methodism does. When the minister says "believe or be damned," the hear-Bible is a revelation, and, therefore, the standard to go by, and by which every moral act of our lives must be rightly judged; and further, that it affords the only proof of certain momentous facts, like human immortality for example, there is some sub to the preaching. But if it is only intimated that the Bible is a pretty fair kind of a book, but with some ridiculous things in it that immortality rests on consciousness, and that we ought to be virtuous because we shall thus be happy, and that if we are damned at all hereafter it will be in an easy and genteel way and without the vile adjuncts of fire and brimstone people soon go to sleep over the preaching. Between the namby-pambyism of a milk and wa-

terreligion, whose beginning, middle and end is the muse's injunction, "be good," and cloven-hoofed Catholocism, with its mummeries and its transubstantiation, its purgatory and its worse place—between the earth born and unsatisfying doctrines of Price, Priestly, Parker, and we do not know how many other P's and preachers of the natural religion, and the red-hot singing doctrines of old John Calvin, we do not think a man of sense can long hesitate. If a man wants religion at all, he wants the supernatural, not the natural. We go with Brownson on this point, as his since his conversion from heather-hm. A rian's religion, to answer the vital purpose of religion, must rest on his faith, not on his reason. In the heaguage of Dryden in his Hind and Panther.

"Forth is the best incurer of our biss.

The tank above coust fast, before the venture man."

A religion to be a religion, must come down and not

be built up. If there is no foundation for the itea of the connection of the separ-natural with the natural, the whole idea of a religion, in the common acceptation of the term, is a humbur. If there be a foundation the proof of it exists in the Bible, and men must go by the record, whether they like it or lump it. In a word, they must "believe or be damed."

Amen.

Public Printing-Public Lands-Mexican Indemnity Bili-Speeches of Messrs. Sumner Alien, Rantout and Davis.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
Washington, Feb. 1, 1852.

We have had two weeks of dull and unimportant proceedings since I wrote you last. Phore has been but little to enliven the pervading gloom? The subjects discussed have not been wanting in importance so much as the manner they have been treated has been wanting in attraction.

For instance, the subject of the Public Printing, embracing this year the enormous job of the reports of the Seventh Census, involves not only a very important expenditure of public money, but also to other parties the quite as important consideration of supplying wind to the party organ. Yet it has not been a subject for very interesting discussions, or rather, the interest has been principally to those behind the scenes.

rather, the interest has been principally to those behind the scenes.

To those of us who saw how much lay behind the scramble in the House the last week, it was at once an amusing and, in its results, a grantlying scene. It is generally, and I think very justly, regarded as a total discomiture of those who seek to revive and rescret the old exploded system of party favoritism and a paid party organ, feeding at the public crib. No scener was the proposal distinctly announced by Mr. Gorman, of Ind., to bind the Committee on Printing down to a contract with the proprietors of The Union and nobody else, than the whole Democratic hive was in a ferment. The anti-Slavery, anti-Compromise Democracy, much larger in this Gongress than in the hat, headed by such men as Molewy, of Ild., Cartter, Rantoul and Presson King rebelled on their sider while on the Speaker's extreme right were heard the as audible discontent of the "chivaltic section. In fact the mutiny was general. Vanter and Bocock gave it voise. Others gave equally significant evidences of their hostility in motions and votes. As soon as the lines could be drawn, it was found that only regular Hunkers, like Disney, Gorman & Co., from the North, and the "Union men," from Georgia, Virginia and Missinsippi, were at all reliable. This left but a woefully small force to be sure. Gorman did his very prettlest. It was of no une He could make no impression. He was in the minority, even if the vote were comined to men of his own party; and when the Whigs, every man of whom went for the contract, were added to the opposition, his defeat was overwheiming. He could scarcely rally fifty in a House of 231. The who'e Opposition united for favoing the reference of the whom went for the contract, were added to the opposition, his defeat was overwheiming. He could scarcely rally fifty in a House of 231. The who'e Opposition united for favoing the reference of the whom subject to the Committee the matter will be prety thoroughly overhauled, or I little understand the disposition

whole.

The debate was also interesting to those behind the scenes, as indicative of distinct stratifications in the Democratic party, showing the danger, if distinct grating appliances should be pressed upon it, of its splitting into several discordant and anything but harmonious factions. It was very evident, from this scene, that if "The Laion" newspaper be the exponent of the compromises, it is anything but popular with the Democracy of the House.

The public lands, and their application to the construction of ratiroads in the new States, has been

The public lands, and their application to the construction of ratiroads in the new States, has been another topic for discussion during the past forteight. No one will pretend that this long series of important grants, linked together in common brotherhood, and destined to a common fate, which appropriates millions of acres of the public domain for the construction of public highways, is not a subject of the greatest importance. That it has not excited an interest I cannot say, for there are too many persons in various ways interwoven with this subject for it not to excite great interest. Indeed, the number of distinguished parties is, I fear, far too few to assure its impartial and judicious consideration. Yet thus far the discussion of this great and important series of measures has not received, nor has not had imparted to it that interest and attraction it appears so capable of being invested with. Mr. Scharge of Mass, it is true, made a very ingenious piea, with some very nice and delicate hair-sphitting in matters of law; and, although Western Members interested in the question, and anxious to exalt whatever tends to favor their side of the question, are disposed to extolit and profess to be delighted with it; yet it was not an attractive speech in its celivery, and disappointed the general expectation. It seemed to me remarkably weak in its arguments and quiboling in its law points. One other prominent topic and I have done—the

important series of measures has not received, nor has not had imparted to it that interest and attraction it appears so capable of being invested with. Mr. Sunner, of Mass, it is true, made a very ingenious piec, with some very nice and delicate hair spitting in matters of law; and, although Western Members interested in the question, and anxious to exalt whatever tends to favor their side of the question, are disposed to extol it and profess to be delighted with it, yet it was not an attractive speech in its celivery, and disappointed the general expectation. It seemed to me remarkably weak in its arguments and quibbling in its law points.

One other prominent topic and I have done—the Mexican Indeamity bill. A side issue in the consideration of this subject made a brief and slightly attractive interinde in the midst of a very heavy and dull consideration by people who knew nothing of what they were taking about. This was the sortic upon the Secretary of State by Mr. Allex, his defense by Mr. Davis, and the rejoinder of Mr. Rastroil. This was a Massachusetts was begun, but evicently not finished. The curtain dropped in the midst of giving and receiving hard blows. When it will rise there is no reasonable doubt. All parties were too much in earnest to let the matter drop where it row stands. In such a position of things, perhaps it is not best to say much about the relative position or success of the parties concerned. Perhaps there is, however, no impropriety in saying that Mr. Allex's higher and its positions not accurately defined, nor did he make the best use of the materials he did employ. For its fance, he did not so present the facts as to make a clear impression upon any not already familiar with the facts, that Mr. Wessyred did feel his way to ascertain if, in case asked and consentirs to take a place in the Cabinet, pecuniary assistance could be estained—that he did receive convincing assurances—that he actively into it, has been intermingled with the strongested by the optics of his enemies, and he

Magazines for February.

"HARPER" for February, continues the attractive series on the Lives of Baniamia Franklin and Napoleon Bonaparte, with their profuse and beautiful illustrations. A happy hit has been made in the Napoleon papers by J. bots. It is seldom that better things have been said on the subject, which is now so hackneyed as hardly to admit of originality. But Mr. Abbott takes hold of his theme with such a lively zest, lays his mind so completely under the spell of his hero, and places familiar events in such a picturesque light that his narrative has all the freshness of the last novel, and retains its fascination to the end of the story. It is curious to notice the struggle of the author, between his principles as a man of peace and other Christian moralites, and his enthusiasm for the military greatness of Napoleon. He certainly makes the best of a bad cause, and it is worth while to read his marrative, if only to notice the ingenuity with which he gets his hero out of many an ugly scrape, and reconciles the atrocities of war with the feelings of humanity .- The selections in this number are of unusual interest, and the various editorial categories have been attended to with tact and discretion.

brilliant number, and is graced with the contribusions of several of our most agreeable and effective writers. A quaint poem on "Columbus at the Gates of Genoa," by the Howadji, a moralized legend by Hawthorne, several fine poetic sketches by Stoddard, and the Editer's own skilful "pickings and stealings" afford no slight interest to the Magazine but besides these we have some good poetry from J-T. Fields, R. S. Chilton, J. R. Thompson, and G. P. R. James, a chapter of regamiscences of Jo 'ge Sio-

ry, rich and reads le, by A Onkey Hall, Dr. Francis's julcy description of the Book-Trade, Editore and Authors in New York and an admirable selection of "good reading" from the best Earlish sources. The International continues to be conducted with unrivaled vigilance and enterprise, the Editor being always on the ulert for the latest norely in literature, the most subtle heresy in religion, and the slightest encroachment on public morals. (Stringer & Townsend.)

is crowded with good things from a choice corps of contributors, and from the lively pan of the Editor himself. We have the rarity of a prose article from R. H. Stoddard, giving a humorous description of a down-east ball. "Meister Kari," and Is. Marvel', continue their piquant contributions "Seme Thoughts on Robert Burns and his Poetry" is a longer item than we usually find in the "Editor Table," but not a bit too long. We wish we had more of the same kind, with its sparaling criticishs and heart felt appreciation of one of nature's trues poets. A capital number altogether of cosy old Knickerbocker, whose genual and july face is always the signal of good cheer for mina and heart. (Samuel Huestun.)

CITY ITEMS.

New Bisle House.—We learn that the American Bible Society have purchased the lot of ground lying between Pourth and Third-avs. and Astor-place and Ninch st., and design to erect a new Bible House there as soon as practicable.

LICENSE STATISTICS FOR JANUARY—The amount received at the cesk of the Phs: Marshal, in the Mayor's Office, last month for licences, was only \$199 50; and for fines only \$14. The licences granted were as follows:

Public Cartmen 50 Tayern Licenses.

Public Cartmen 22 Immigrant House 1
Porters 3 Cartmen 5
Charcoal Peddiers 1

The amount received for licenses in the office of the Clerk of Common Council, during the same period, was \$120.75. The licenses recorded in the latter office were as follows:

Pawnbrokers 1 Butchers (reaewals) 28
City Seal 1 Hacks.
Stage Drivers 5 Meat Sneps 4
Total received in both offices for because and times, \$134 35.

Prison Statistics.—We are injected to Mr. George Coachman. Clork of the City Prison, for the following statistics for the month of January. The total number of persons coefficed in the City Prisons during the month of January as 1,583, of which analyses 1,634 were foreigners, and 349 Americans; \$56 were mea; 139 women, and 75 colored persons.

The total number of prisoners discharged during the total number of prisoners discharged during

Colored persons.

The total number of prisoners discharged during the same mouth was 974, of which 600 were mer. 273 women, and 35 colored persons.

The total number sect to Blackwell's Island on 302, of which 163 were men. 158 women, and it colored.

The total number sent to the State Prison was it.

The total number sent to the State Prison was II, of which 21 were white, and 7 colored persons.

There were only two deaths during the same period.

LARGE PURCHASE OF REAL ESCATE.

Large Purchase of Real Estate.

Within a few days the Metropolitan Bank have purchased the valuable property on the north east orner of Pine-st and Broadway, adjoining Bowen & McNamee's store, with the intention of erecting a banking house as soon as practicable. The sum publication of the ground, to enable them to enlarge their store. The ground is equal to two good lets.

Passage Through the Sound.—Two of the Sound Steamers—the Bay State, from Fall River, and the Massachusetts, from Stonington—arrived yesterday aforencon—the former at 11) A. M., and the latter at 11 M. They report having encountered very great difficulties from theire, which, though in some measure croken up, is still nearly amassive and dangerous to navigation as formerly. They were over four hours in coming from Sanif Point, a distance of thirty miles. The Worester, due from Norwich, had not arrived at 12 M. The B. S. and M. had unusually large quantities of freight on board, besides baving left their depots full to overflowing. They also report having seen more than twenty sail (many of them Boston packets) at anchor, between Riker's Island and Hart's Island, all hound in.

all bound in.

INTERESTING MISSIONARY MERTING.—
There was a very full attendance on the monthly meeting, at the Mission Rooms of the American Board on Monday afternoon. Addresses were delivered by several missionaries recently returned.

Rev. Mr. Bushnell, arrived three weeks since from the mouth of the Gaboon River, Western Africa, made an interesting statement respecting the tribes among which he is laboring, viz.: the Mpong was, Shekanie and Bakalie. Mr. B. said the prospects the missions established among them, were encouraging as at the present time. The slave trade which, for three centuries, has been a desolating curse, is well nigh extinguished, and will soon wholly suppressed along that entire extent of coast There were numerous calls for missionery labor, both on the coast and from the interior. The health ulness of the mission was also improving. All these things he regarded as in the highest degree caaries, including native assistants communicants is about 3,000 and 10,000 children a

in the schools.

In addition to these tribes named, another, the Pangwe tribe, is emigrating in great numbers from the central table-lands, and several thousands are located on the upper tributaries of the Gaboon, is their primitive state of Pagantism. Mr. B. described them as a noble race. He had become greatly interested in them, as they are supposed to occupy a large part of Central Ethiopia, &c. Intercourts with them might develop much information as to the interior tribes, and lead to the establishment of missions among them.

with them might develop much information as to the interior trines, and lead to the establishment of missions among them.

Mr. Goodell, lately returned from Constantinople, where he has been laboring many years, gave an account of the remarkable reinitions movement now in progress in the Turkish Empire. He had to caived a letter from Mr. Van Lenness, of Constantinople, which city new contains about 1,300,000 and habitants, speaking of "a most wonce find thing going on there. A celebrated teacher who is a good friend of the mission arier, has oven discreted by to Patriarch to instruct the young men in Constantinople expecting to become priests. He succeeded in securing the audience of sixty or severity petsons daily, of whom seven or eight were analidate for the priesthood. To these he taught the Gospedirecting cuch as desired further information to the Missionarias. Holy water, transubstantiation, decivered all nonsense to him. The Patriarch anally became so displeased with his conduct as to cut ohis salary, but the Council by whom the Patriarch analy the came so displeased with his conduct as to cut of his salary, but the Council by whom the Patriarch and increased farefully the formation of the Missionarial evidence of this fact, a letter from Mr. Dwight was read, stating that a most infusful banker has a Protesiant overseer in his house, the is about to be admitted to the Church, and the mass individual had been made private tator of the banker's children. In another letter Mr. Dwinshing and that when he first went to Constantinople, cone of the many noble English families in the dry sympathized with the Missionaries. Now, sarone of this chass has members who have received of the Grace of God.

Mr. Gremarked that from various.

Mr. G. remarked that from various as, it is evident that the work of reform among the Armenia is deep and general. The nation is within up, a going into a controversy. Mr. Dwight says it pears to him that there will soon be a real Exchange the God Armenian Church.

On Sabbath evening last, Mr. Goodell spoke may particularly respecting the same field of a larger

On Sabbath evening list, Mr. Goodell spoke maraticularly respecting the same field of mission labor, in Dr. Adama' church. During the twesty nine years of his residence there, the missional had been obliged to pack up and remove thirty-fit lines, on account of fire, plague, &c. But of largest changes in the social civil, political and exists the plague no longer prevails, as efficient quartine regulations have been established. Large have ceased, as the streets are well built of some brick. Previously, this was not allowed, at Suitan could not burn them out if they rebelled. There are now in Constantinople fouriers Evangual churches. Six years ago there was not only actively a forther and the Scriptures are now extensively eigenlated, addition, 450 books of more than 50 pages each, here were descriptions are now extensively eigenlated.

There are now held, every Sabhath, 41 to 45 testant services, in six different languages, missionaries of the Beard preach is nice mages. This difference in language had proved of great advantage to missionary labor. The pred against educating females was disappearing, and

male rehools are becoming common.

There was a growing distrust of the Mohammereligion throughout the Orient. The means of many at Jerusalem, stands on Mount Moriab, coing a cave, with respect to which it is believed